

*Annona senegalensis* (Annonaceae), 46630. From Ibadan, Southern Provinces, Nigeria. Presented by the Director of Agriculture. **Abo** (wild sop) varies greatly in size sometimes being a low shrub up to 2 or 3 feet in height, and again a tree 20 feet in height. The young branches are rusty or tawny tomentose. The coriaceous leaves have a rounded apex and broadly rounded base; the upper surface is glabrescent and the lower is usually pale and more or less pubescent. The solitary flowers are borne on spreading or decurved peduncles, one-third to one and one-half inches long. The edible fruit is erect or pendent, yellow or orange when ripe and one and one-half inches or more in diameter. This plant has been found in Upper and Lower Guinea, Bornu, Mozambique District, and the upper Nile valley. (Adapted from Oliver, *Flora of Tropical Africa*, vol. 1, p. 16.) Introduced for breeding experiments with the different species of this genus to which the sugar-apple, sour-sop and custard-apple belong.

*Artocarpus odoratissima* (Moraceae), 46635. **Marang**. From Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. P. J. Wester, Agricultural Advisor, Zamboanga, P. I. "**Marang**, also known as **madang**. A medium-sized tree with large, dark green leaves, entire or more or less conspicuously trilobate, 45 to 60 cm. (18-24 in.) long and 25 to 30 cm. (10-12 in.) broad. The tree is similar in habit to the breadfruit, and is found in the Sulu Archipelago and on the south coast of Mindanao, and was first described from Mindoro. The fruit is large, 16 cm. (6+ in.) long and 13 cm. (5+ in.) in equatorial diameter, roundish oblong, regular, thickly studded with soft, greenish yellow spines about 7 mm. (1/4 in.) long; rind thick and fleshy; flesh white, sweet, rich, juicy, aromatic, and of good flavor, separates into segments (about the size of a grape) clinging to the core; each segment containing a seed; seeds many, whitish, 8 by 15 mm. (3/10 by 3/5 in.), smooth, separating readily from the flesh. When the fruit is ripe, by passing a knife around and through the rind with a little care, the two halves separate from the flesh leaving this like a bunch of white grapes. Ripe fruits were obtained in August. The **marang** is far superior to its relatives the jak and the ordinary breadfruits found in the Philippines, and even in its present form is a remarkably good and attractive fruit. The tree was noted by the writer in Zamboanga and Davao.